

63.11
lmo i
996

Montana, Dept. of
Labor and
Industry, Research
Montana
occupational
injuries and
illnesses 1996

MONTANA

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

1996

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620



Published by the
Montana Department
of Labor and Industry—
Office of Research
and Analysis



We will do our best to provide information in accessible format, on request, in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Montana Occupational Injuries and Illnesses 1996

**State of Montana
Marc Racicot, Governor**

**Department of Labor and Industry
Patricia (Pat) Haffey, Commissioner**

Published August 1998

Prepared by:

**Office of Research and Analysis
Department of Labor & Industry
State of Montana**

For more information, contact:

**Bob Rafferty, Director
Office of Research & Analysis
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624-1728
Phone: (406) 444-2430
or TDD (406) 444-0532**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Preface.....	i
Section I: Technical Notes	
Scope and Methodology	2
Section II: Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, 1996	
Definitions.....	4
Focal Points.....	6
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Industry	7
Section III: Characteristics of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, 1996	
Characteristics.....	20
Appendix A	
Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Data Tables	26
Appendix B	
Characteristics of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Data Tables	36

PREFACE

The Montana Department of Labor and Industry collects data for occupational injuries and illnesses as required under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Estimates included in this publication represent the injury and illness rates experienced by Montana employers in private sector establishments.

Employers are surveyed the year following the reference year. Statistical estimates and incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses contained in this publication originated from 3,199 individual Montana business establishments that reported their injury and illness experience for 1996.

Please refer questions or comments on injury or illness data to the Office of Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry at 1-800-541-3904.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
Montana State Library

<http://www.archive.org/details/montanaoccupatio1996mont>

SECTION I

Technical Notes

- > Scope and Methodology

Scope and Methodology

Montana cooperates with the U.S. Department of Labor in conducting the "Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses," an annual survey that compiles occupational injury and illness statistics.

Employers selected for the survey are required by the Occupational Safety and Health Act to report occupational injury and illness data.

Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals, farmers with fewer than 11 employees, private households employing domestic workers, and independent mining contractors. Employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws, and all local, state, and federal government agencies are also excluded.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides data for coal, metal mining, and nonmetal mining industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation contributes data for railroads.

SECTION II

Occupational Injuries & Illnesses, 1996

- > Definitions
- > Focal Points
- > Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Industry Division

Definitions/Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

Injuries and illnesses that result in work-related deaths and those which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or require medical treatment beyond first aid are recorded.

An *occupational injury* is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, or other injurious event which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

An *occupational illness* is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment. It includes acute chronic illnesses or diseases caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact with some substance.

The survey measures only the number of new illnesses occurring during the year. Continuing conditions reported in previous years are not included.

The recording and reporting of illnesses presents measurement problems because employers, employees, and medical personnel may not recognize a possible relationship to a present or former work environment. When occupational illnesses go unrecognized and unreported, the survey consequently underestimates their occurrence.

Incidence rates shown in this publication represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers. They are calculated as:

(N/EH) X 200,000, where

N = number of injuries,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Lost workdays—days away from work is a measure of the occurrence of incidents. Days lost indicates the severity of the case. Lost workdays includes the number of days (consecutive or not) which an employee would have worked, but could not because of occupational injury or illness.

Lost workdays—days of restricted work activities are the number of workdays (consecutive or not) which, because of injury or illness:

- The employee received another job on a temporary basis, or
- The employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time, or
- The employee worked at a permanently assigned job, but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The number of lost workdays does not include the day of injury or onset of illness or any days on which the employee would not have worked, even though able to work.

Lost workday cases away from work are those cases which involved one or more lost workdays, and therefore may include cases which involved both days away from work and days of restricted activity.

Medical treatment includes any treatment other than first aid treatment, administered to an injured employee. Medical treatment involves the provision of medical or surgical care for injuries that are not minor through the application of procedures or systematic therapeutic measures.

Focal Points of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

During 1996, an estimated 20,000 occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in Montana, an 8.3 percent decrease from the 1995 estimate of 21,800 cases.

The private sector's incidence rate of 8.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1996 decreased from 10.1 cases in 1995.

The number of injuries and illnesses in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate was 3.5 injury and illness cases per 100 workers. It was still the safest industry by a considerable margin.

Occupational injury and illness rates dropped in the Construction, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Services industries in 1996.

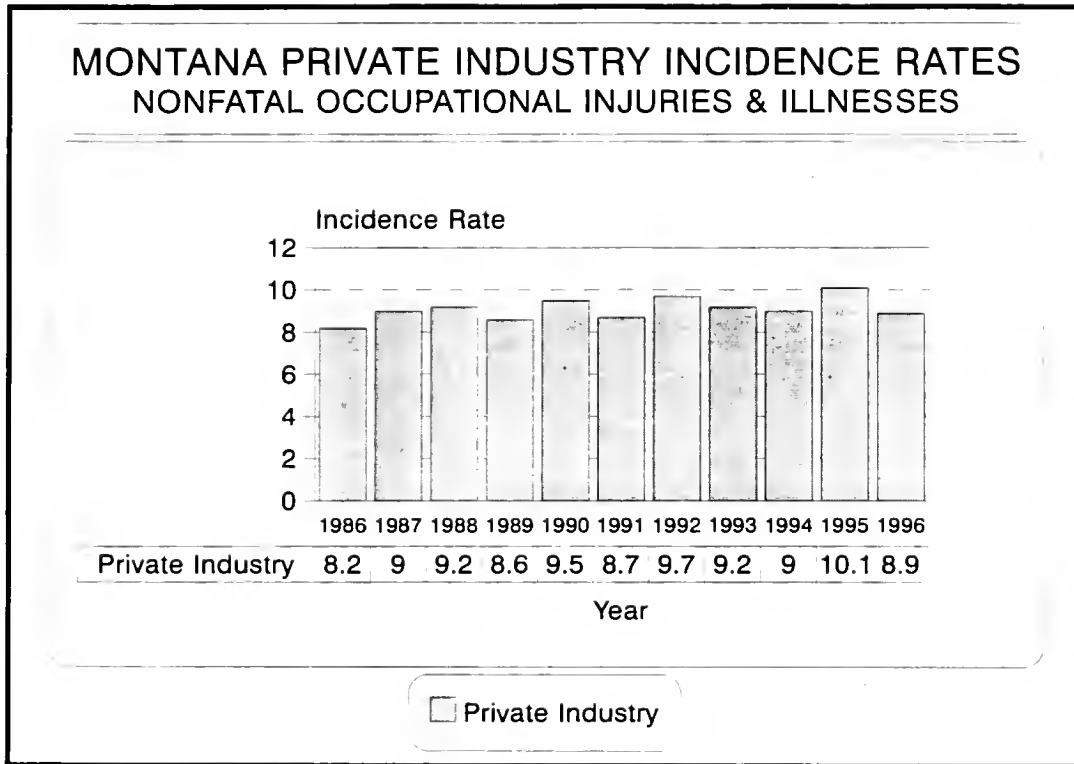
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Construction and Manufacturing had the highest incidence rates in 1996.

Occupational illness cases totalled 1,100 in 1996, 100 higher than the 1995 total. Establishments reported 600 disorders associated with repeated trauma. Most of the occupational illnesses occurred in the Manufacturing and Retail Trade industries.

The highest incidence rates occurred in establishments with 50 to 249 workers, with 10.7 reported injuries and illnesses per 100 workers.

Private industry workers with occupational injuries or illnesses spent a median five days away from work for recuperation.

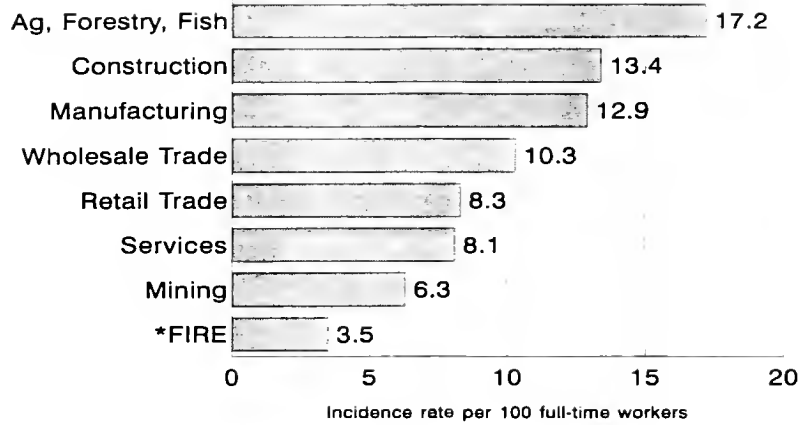
Total Private Industry



Montana's 1996 total private industry incidence rate of 8.9 cases per 100 full-time workers is lower than 1995's rate of 10.1 cases. The trend has fluctuated over the last 10 years from a low of 8.2 cases per 100 workers in 1986 to a high of 10.1 cases in 1995.

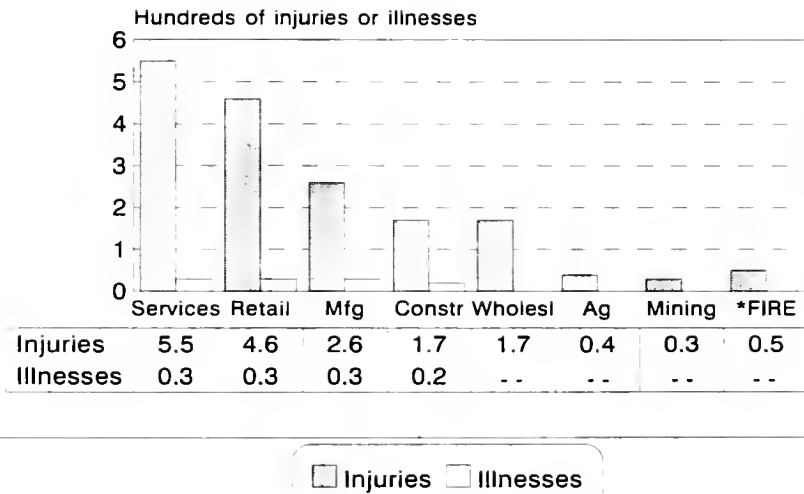
Nationally, the injuries and illnesses rate for 1996 is 7.4 cases per 100 full-time workers. This is a decrease from 1995's national rate of 8.1 cases.

INCIDENCE RATES BY INDUSTRY, MONTANA, 1996 NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES



* FIRE = Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

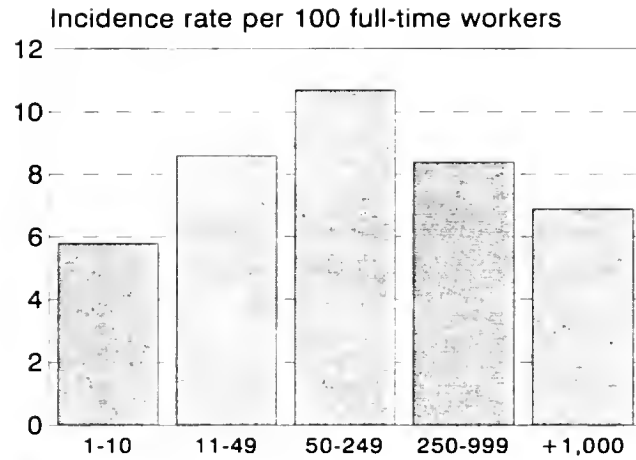
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, MONTANA, 1996



-- Indicates fewer than 50 cases

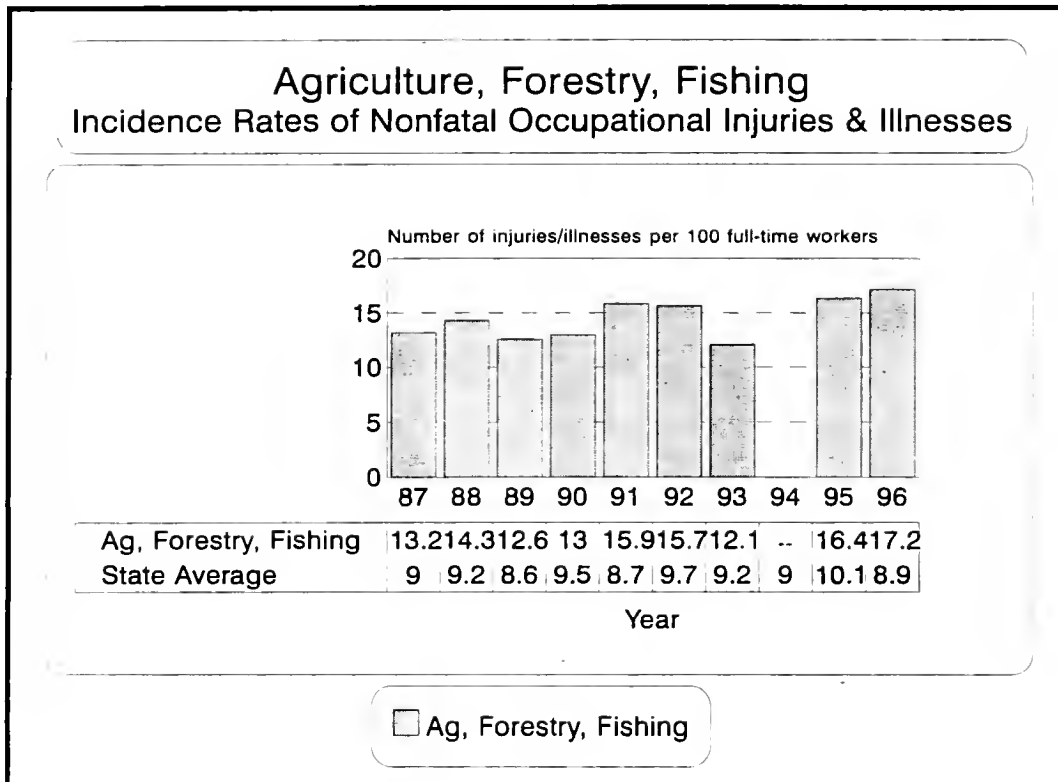
* FIRE = Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

INCIDENCE RATES BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, PRIVATE INDUSTRY
NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES, MONTANA, 1996



Incidence Rate	5.8	8.6	10.7	8.4	6.9
----------------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing



The occupational injury and illness incidence rate for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry was 17.2 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

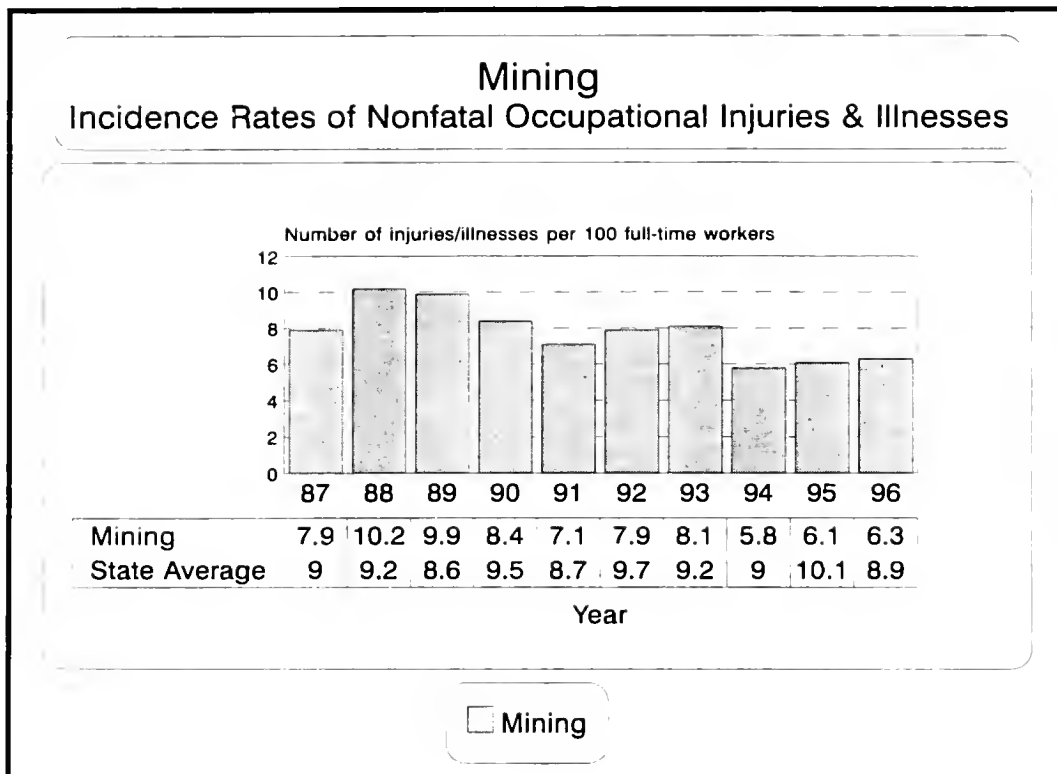
Agricultural Production had a high incidence rate of 23.7 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

These data may not truly represent all of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing industry since the sample excludes farms and ranches with fewer than 11 employees. Livestock and crop production particularly lack representation, because many of Montana's family farms and ranches are excluded.

Nationally the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry fell from 9.7 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers in 1995 to 8.7 cases in 1996.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing ranked as the most hazardous industry in Montana in 1996.

Mining



Mining's incidence rate of 6.3 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers for 1996 rose from 6.1 cases in 1995.

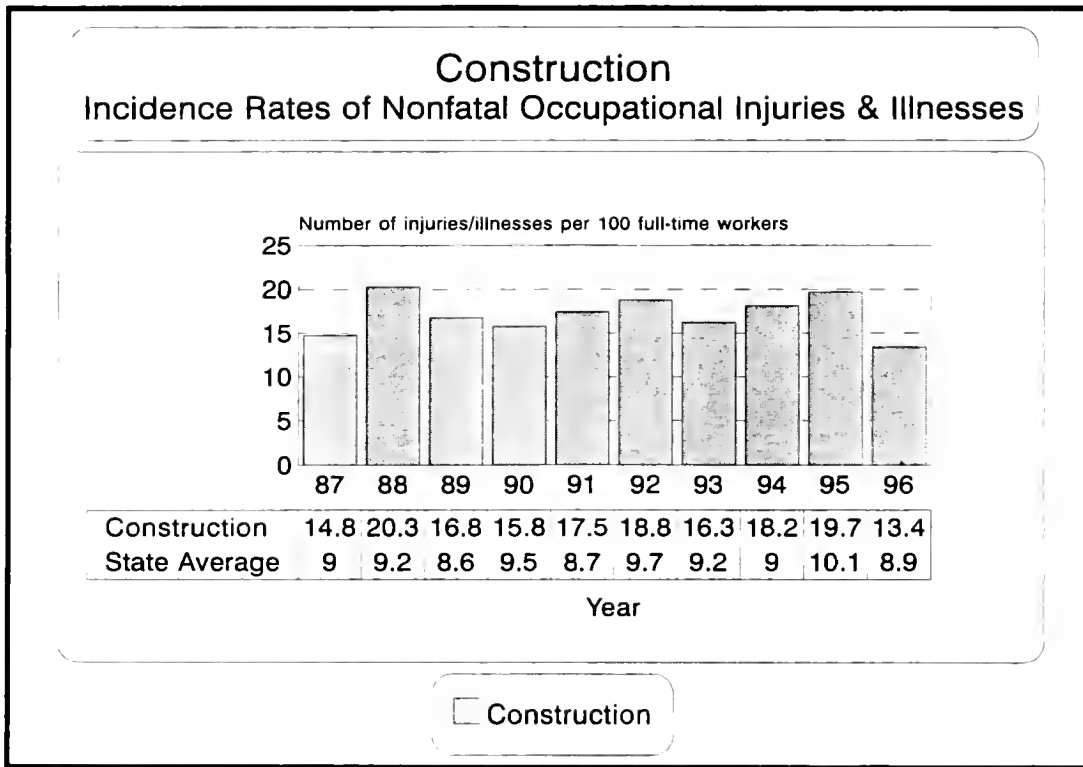
Metal Mining had a 1996 incidence rate of 8.2 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, the highest in the Mining industry. The lowest incidence rate was in Coal Mining, with 4.1 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Mining is an inherently dangerous industry. It is strictly controlled by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), which has for many years emphasized safety. This is one of the reasons for lower than average injury and illness incidence rates.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for Mining dropped from 6.2 cases in 1995 to 5.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

Mining ranked as the second safest industry in Montana in 1996.

Construction



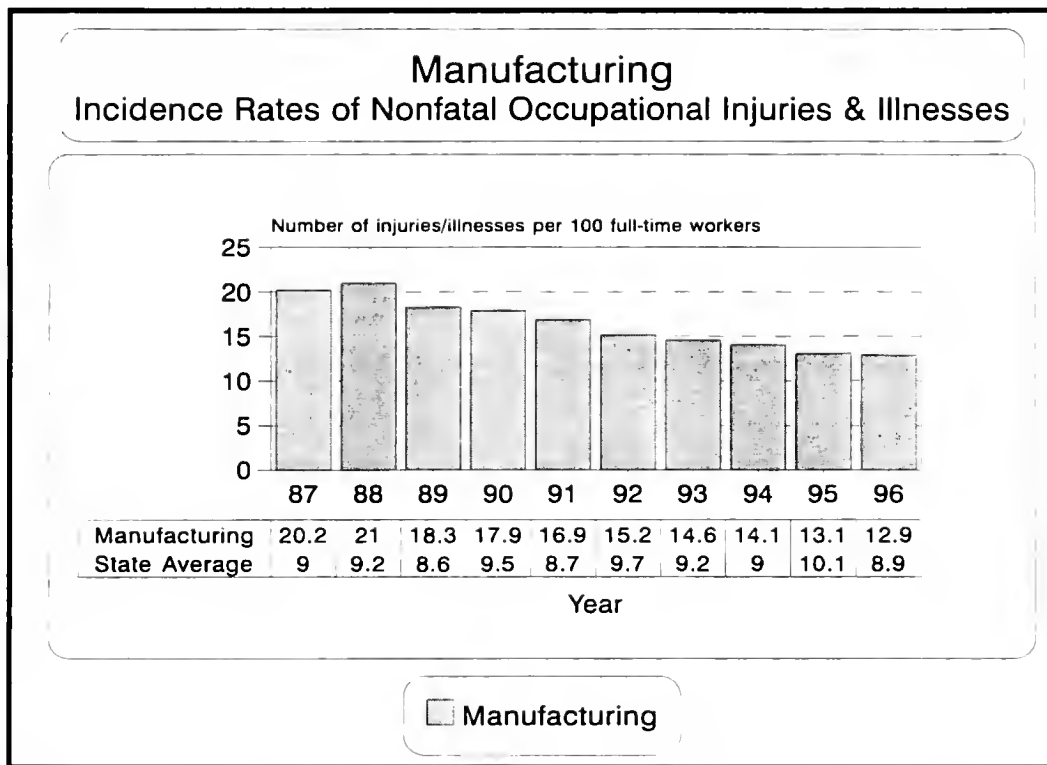
Construction's incidence rate dropped to 13.4 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, down from 19.7 in 1995. The graph shows a history of incidence rates higher than the Montana private industry average.

General Building Contractors had the highest incidence rate of all construction industries surveyed in 1996, with 15 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry dropped from 10.6 cases in 1995 to 9.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

Construction ranked as the second most hazardous industry in Montana in 1996.

Manufacturing



Manufacturing ended a seven-year downturn in incidence rates for occupational injuries and illnesses in 1996. The 1996 incidence rate was 13.4 cases per 100 full-time workers, compared to the 1995 rate of 13.1 cases per 100 full-time workers.

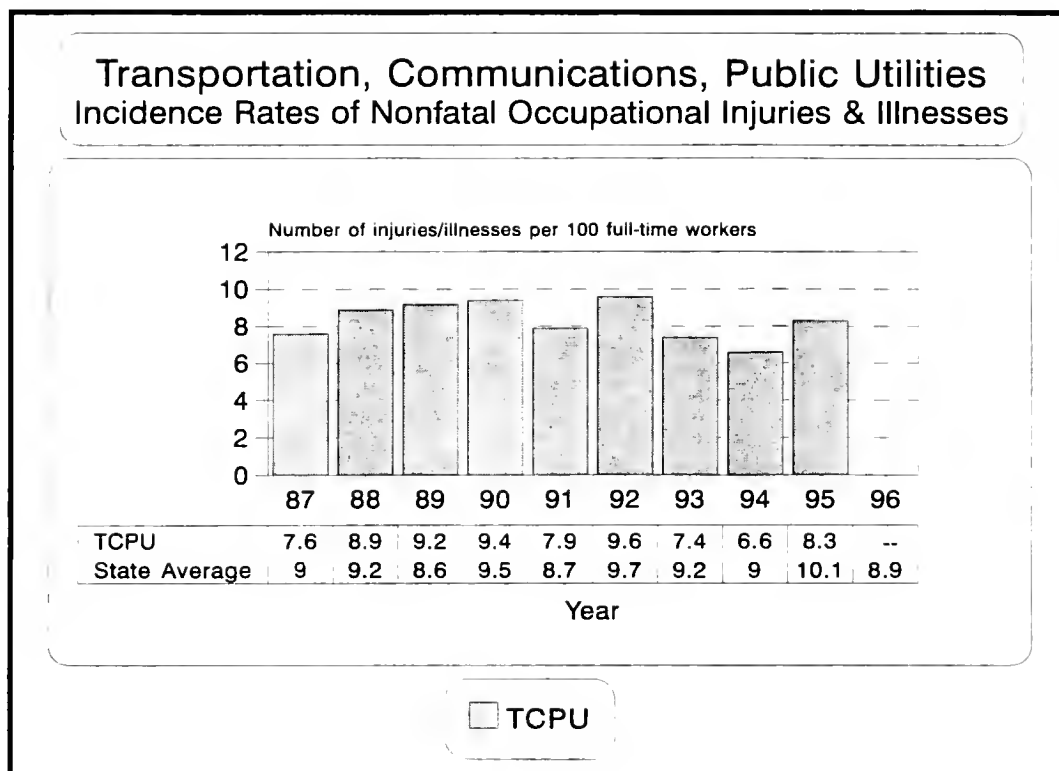
Manufacturing, like the Mining industry, is an inherently dangerous industry. Durable Goods Manufacturing, which includes logging, lumber, and primary metals work, had a high rate of 16.1 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Miscellaneous Manufacturing had the highest incidence rates for Manufacturing, with 20.1 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. The lowest incidence rate for the industry was reported in Printing and Publishing, with 3.2 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Employees in Manufacturing suffered 300 of the 1,100 occupational illnesses reported for 1996. Over half of these were disorders associated with repeated trauma.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry decreased from 1995's 11.6 cases to 10.6 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

Manufacturing ranked as the third most hazardous industry in Montana in 1996.

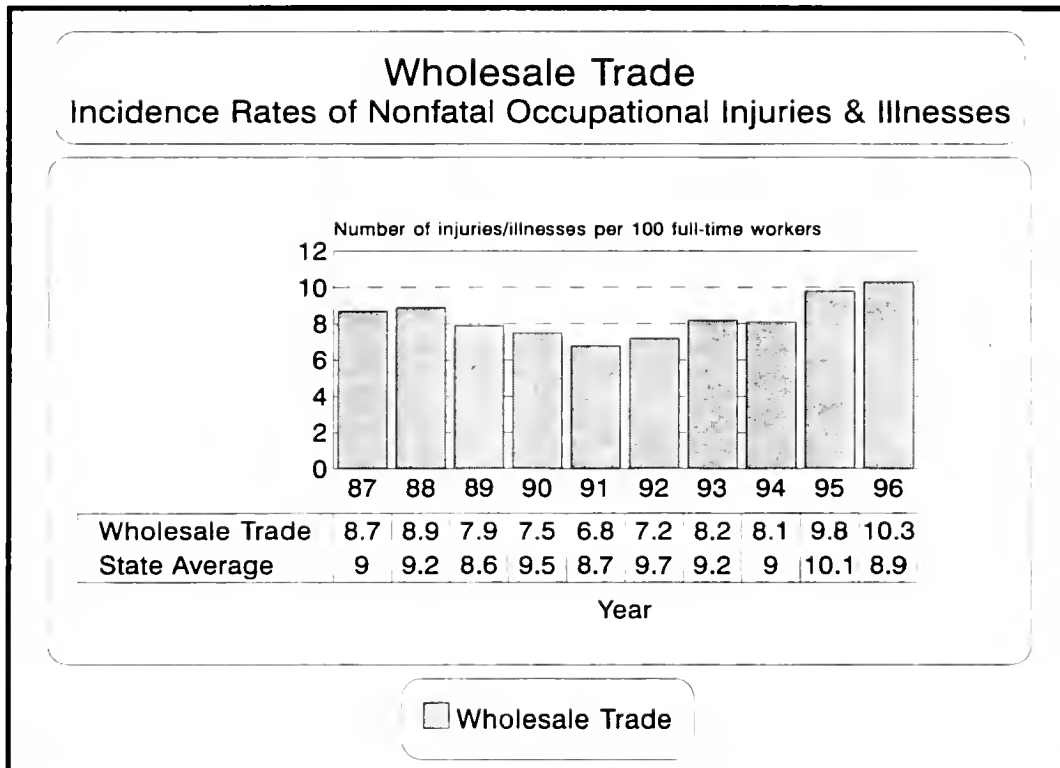
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities (TCPU)



The injury and illness incidence rates for Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) could not be estimated for 1996 because of a change in classification of industry groups. The 1996 estimates are not comparable to those of prior years.

Nationally, the injury and illness rate for TCPU decreased slightly from 9.1 cases in 1995 to 8.7 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

Wholesale Trade



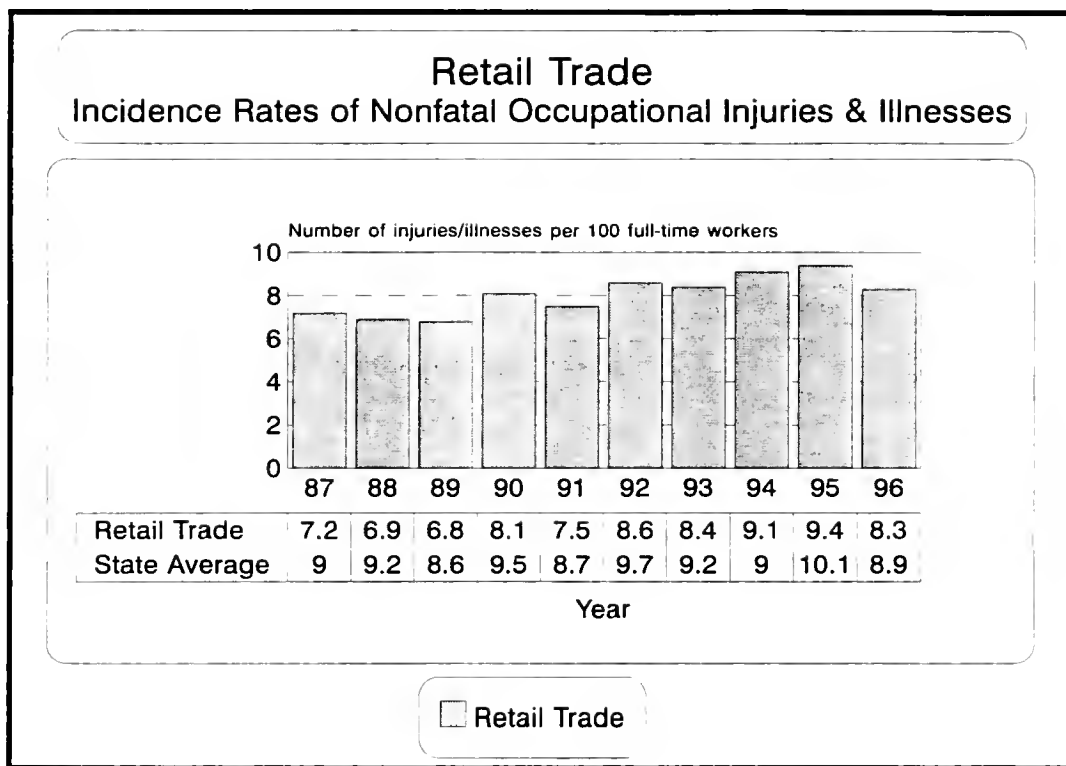
Wholesale Trade had an incidence rate of 10.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, up from 9.8 cases in 1995.

Durable Goods had a 1996 incidence rate of 9.3 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers, compared to the 1995 rate of 11.6 cases.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry dropped slightly from 7.5 cases in 1995 to 6.6 cases per 100 workers in 1996.

Wholesale Trade and Services ranked in the middle of the industries for safety in Montana in 1996.

Retail Trade



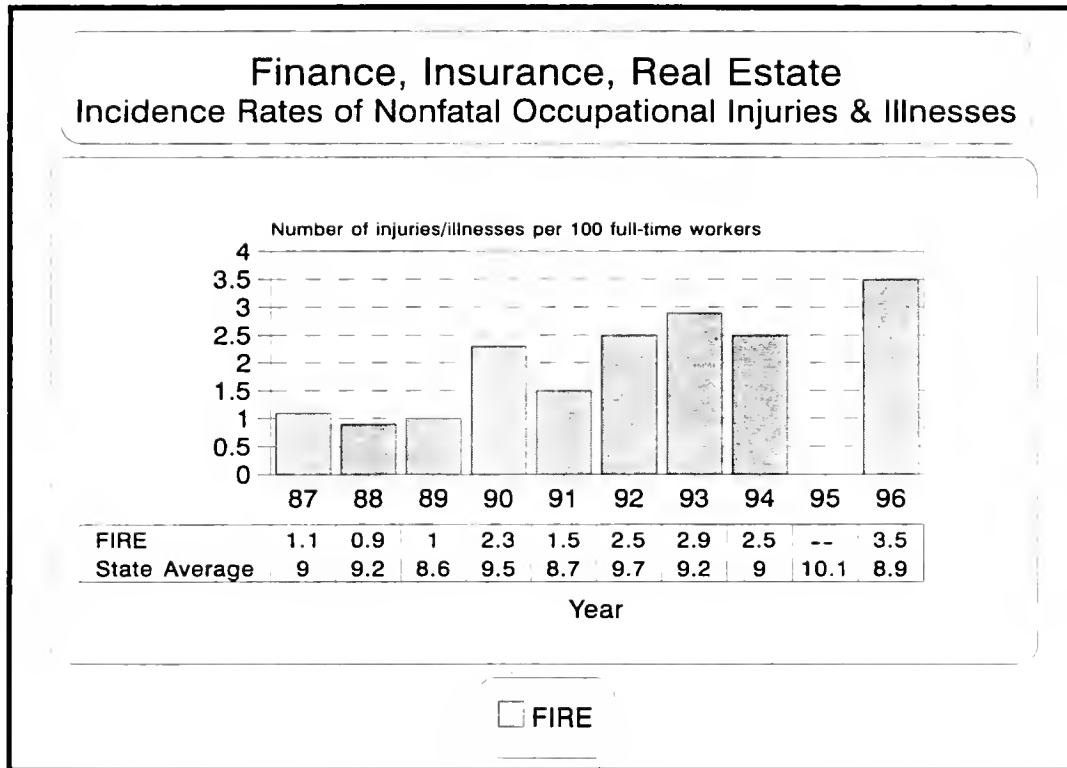
Retail Trade, Montana's second largest industry group in terms of employment, reported an occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 8.3 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, a decrease from 1995's 9.4 cases.

Food Stores had a high incidence rate of 13.3 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers. Apparel and Accessories Stores had a low incidence rate of 2.3 cases per 100 full-time workers.

Nationally, the injuries and illnesses incidence rate for this industry dropped from 7.5 cases in 1995 to 6.9 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

Retail Trade ranked as the third safest industry in Montana in 1996.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate



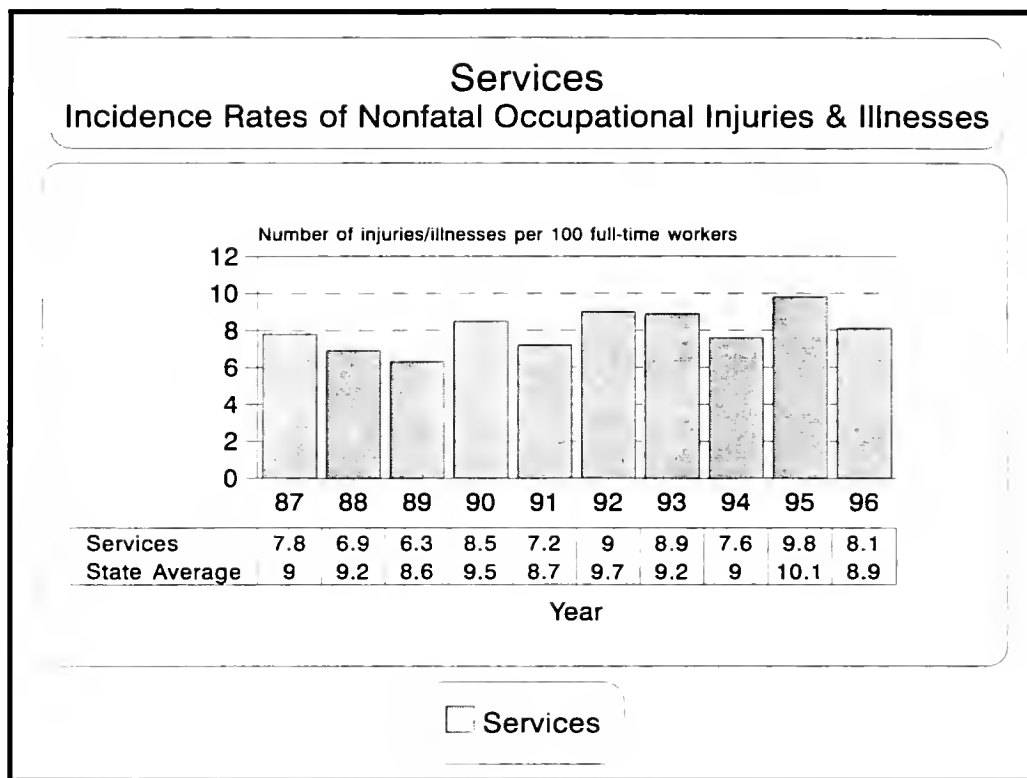
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) continued its history as Montana's safest industry in 1996 with an incidence rate of 3.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers.

Real Estate had the highest incidence rate for the industry, at 6.3 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for FIRE was 2.4 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996, a slight drop from the 1995 rate of 2.6 cases.

FIRE was Montana's safest industry in which to work in 1996.

Services



Services, Montana's largest industry group in terms of employment, reported a 1996 occupational injury and illness incidence rate of 8.1 cases per 100 full-time workers, a decrease from 1995's 9.8 cases.

Workers in Social Services had the highest incidence rate in 1996 of 10.5 cases per 100 full-time workers. Educational Services reported 2.4 injury and illness cases per 100 full-time workers.

Nationally, the injury and illness incidence rate for this industry dropped from 6.4 cases in 1995 to 6.0 cases per 100 full-time workers in 1996.

Services and Wholesale Trade ranked in the middle of the industries for safety in Montana in 1996.

SECTION III

Characteristics of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, 1996

- > Characteristics

Characteristics

Serious sprains and strains accounted for 51 percent of the 6,017 work-related injuries and illnesses that required recuperation away from work in 1996. Other notable disabling conditions were fractures, bruises or contusions, and cuts or lacerations—together totalling 22 percent of all reported cases.

Back injuries were again reported most frequently by Montana employers in 1996, with overexertion being the most common cause of injury. Back injuries accounted for 28 percent of cases reported. Knees, head, and shoulders were other major parts of the body affected by illness or injury.

Occupations reporting the most injuries or illnesses include nursing aides and orderlies, truck drivers, and nonconstruction laborers.

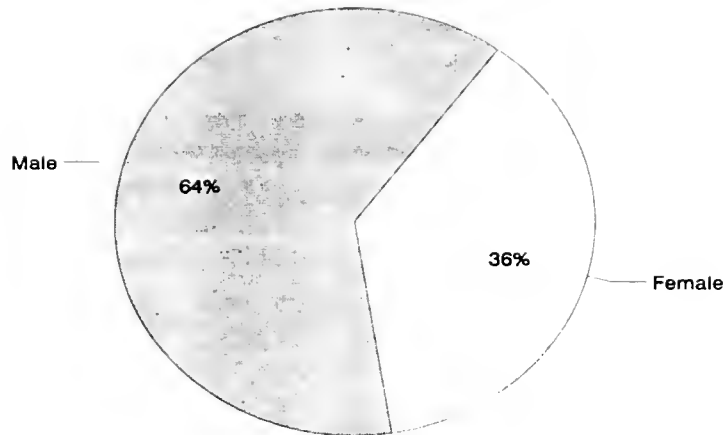
Injuries and illnesses occurred almost twice as often to men as to women. Most injuries or illnesses occurred to Montana men working in the retail trade, manufacturing, and construction industries. Montana women incurred injuries or illnesses most frequently in the services and retail trade industries. The services industry includes health care providers such as nursing aides and orderlies and nurses.

Most injured and ill workers had from one to five years of service with their employer when their injury or illness occurred.

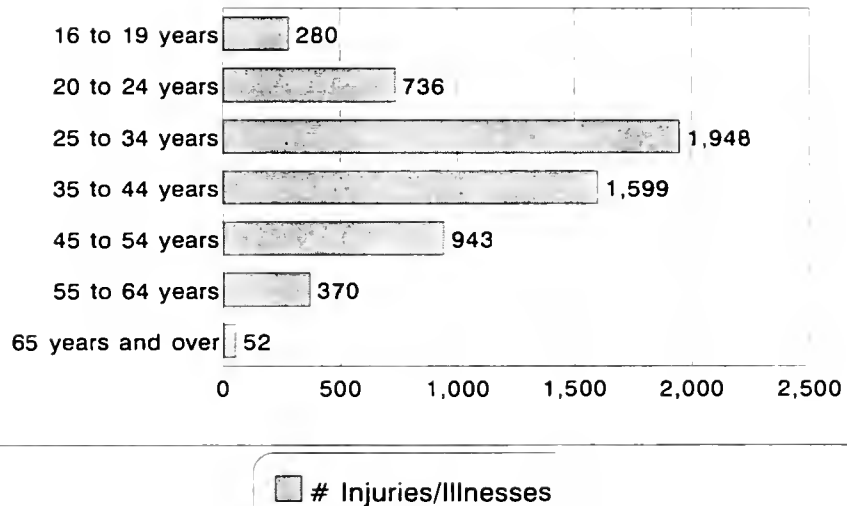
Overall, Montana had a median number of five lost workdays per case. Of the 6,017 cases reported, 19.9 percent of the injuries or illnesses were of either three to five days duration or lasted 31 days or more.

Carpal tunnel syndrome required a median 26 days away from work for recuperation.

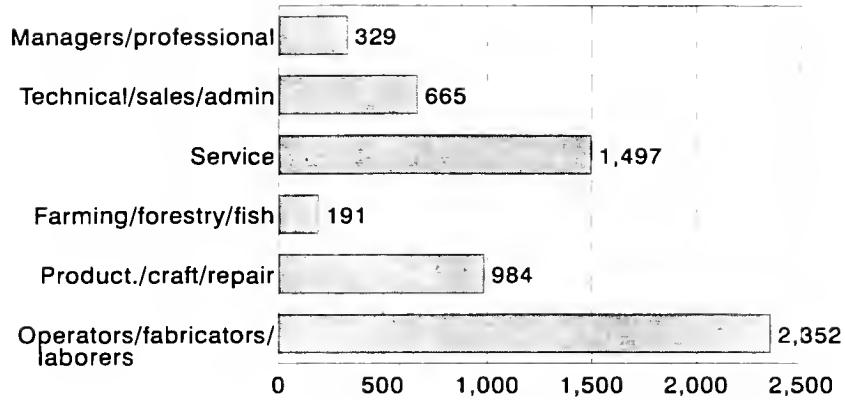
Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Gender, 1996, Montana



Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Age, 1996, Montana

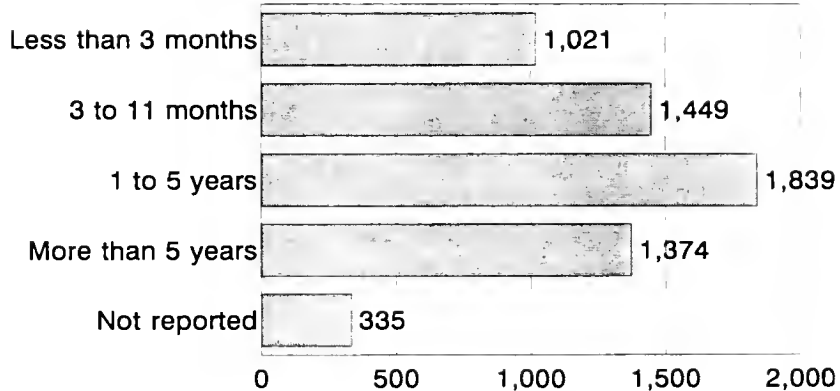


Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Occupation, 1996, Montana



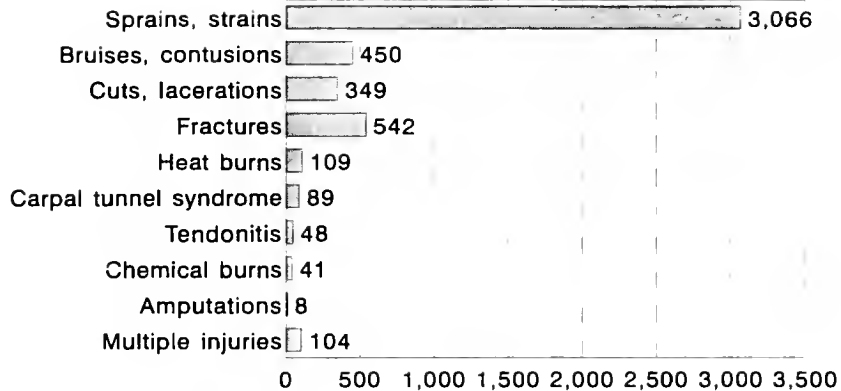
Injuries/Illnesses

Number of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses by Length of Service, 1996, Montana



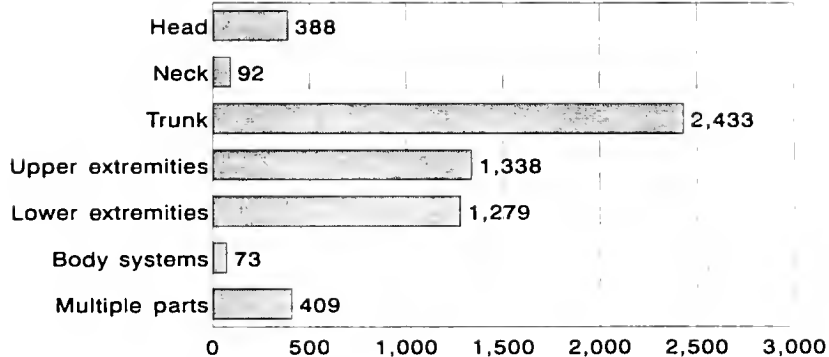
Injuries/Illnesses

Nature of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, 1996, Montana



Injuries/Illnesses

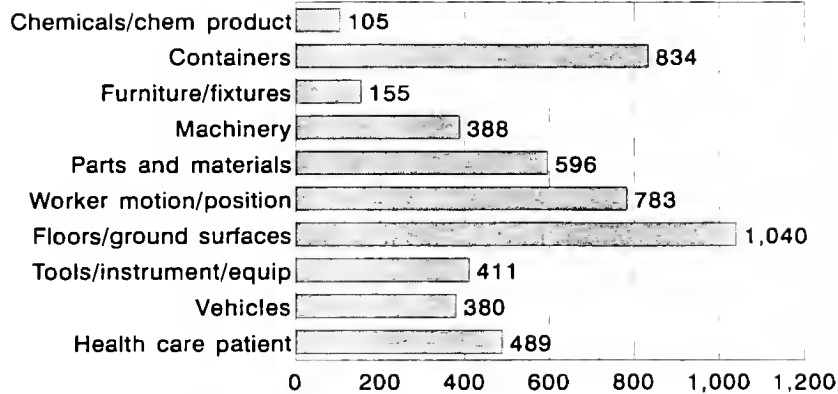
Part of Body Affected by Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, 1996, Montana



Injuries/Illnesses

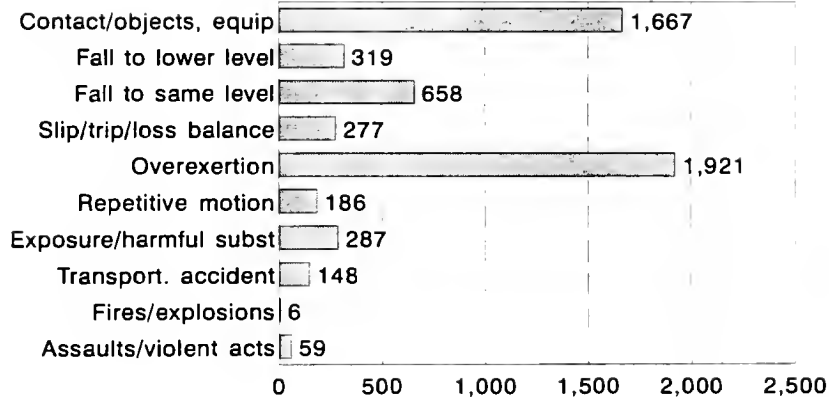
The back was the part of body most frequently injured by Montana employees (included in the Trunk total).

Source of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, 1996, Montana



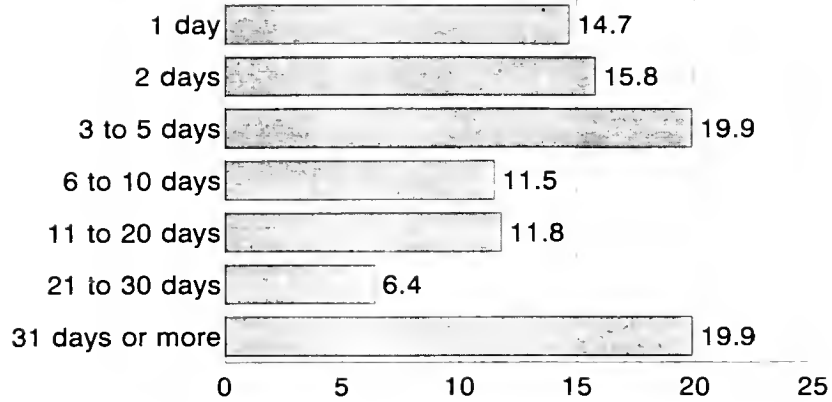
Injuries/Illnesses

Event or Exposure Causing Injuries & Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work, 1996, Montana



Injuries/Illnesses

Private Industry Percent of Injury/Illness Cases
Involving Days Away from Work, Private Industry, 1996, Montana



% Days Away Cases

APPENDIX A

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Data Tables

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, selected industries and case type, 1996

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry ⁷		279.7	8.9	3.3	2.7	5.6	8.4	3.1	2.5	5.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		4.3	17.2	7.8	5.5	9.4	17.2	7.8	5.5	9.4
Mining ⁸		5.4	6.3	3.1	2.1	3.2	6.1	3.0	2.0	3.0
Construction		17.1	13.4	4.6	4.2	8.7	13.2	4.6	4.1	8.6
General building contractors	15	4.9	15.0	5.5	5.0	9.6	15.0	5.4	4.9	9.6
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.9	10.4	3.9	3.5	6.6	10.4	3.9	3.5	6.6
Special trade contractors	17	8.3	14.0	4.5	4.1	9.4	13.7	4.5	4.0	9.2
Manufacturing		23.9	12.9	5.3	3.8	7.6	11.3	4.7	3.4	6.7
Durable goods		14.8	16.1	6.9	4.9	9.2	13.9	6.1	4.5	7.8
Primary metal industries	33	1.1	19.5	5.9	3.9	13.7	14.5	5.2	3.4	9.4
Nondurable goods		9.0	7.5	2.6	1.8	5.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	4.7
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	11.1	5.2	3.8	5.9	10.4	4.8	3.5	5.7
Printing and publishing	27	3.0	3.2	.7	.7	2.5	3.2	.7	.7	2.5
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}		5.3	13.1	5.6	5.4	7.5	13.0	5.5	5.3	7.5
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	2.3	12.2	10.0	9.4	2.3	11.8	9.9	9.4	1.9
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.0	8.2	3.6	3.1	4.6	6.4	3.1	2.6	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade		98.0	8.7	3.0	2.5	5.8	8.3	2.8	2.3	5.5
Wholesale trade		18.1	10.3	3.3	2.9	7.0	9.9	3.3	2.9	6.6
Retail trade		79.9	8.3	2.9	2.4	5.4	7.9	2.6	2.2	5.2
General merchandise stores	53	8.8	6.0	2.9	2.3	3.1	5.7	2.6	2.0	3.0
Food stores	54	10.7	13.3	3.5	2.9	9.8	13.0	3.4	2.9	9.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate		15.9	3.5	.5	.3	3.1	3.4	.4	.3	3.0
Services		97.4	8.1	2.9	2.3	5.2	7.8	2.8	2.3	5.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.2	11.1	2.7	2.5	8.4	11.0	2.6	2.4	8.4
Health services	80	32.2	8.9	4.5	3.5	4.4	8.1	4.3	3.4	3.8

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately

³ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, selected industries and case type, 1996

Montana

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
				Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)			Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)	
Private industry ⁶		279.7	20.0	7.3	6.0	12.6	18.9	6.9	5.7	11.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶		4.3	.4	.2	1	.2	4	.2	.1	.2
Mining ⁷		5.4	.3	.2	.1	2	.3	.2	.1	.2
Construction		17.1	1.9	.7	.6	1.2	1.9	.7	.6	1.2
General building contractors	15	4.9	.6	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2	.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.9	4	.1	.1	.2	4	.1	.1	.2
Special trade contractors	17	8.3	.9	.3	.3	.6	.9	.3	.3	.6
Manufacturing		23.9	2.9	1.2	.9	1.7	2.6	1.1	.8	1.5
Durable goods		14.8	2.3	1.0	.7	1.3	2.0	.9	.6	1.1
Primary metal industries	33	1.1	.2	.1	(⁸)	1	.2	1	(⁸)	.1
Nondurable goods		9.0	.6	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.1	.4
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1
Printing and publishing	27	3.0	.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	1	.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	.1
Transportation and public utilities ^{7,9}		5.3	.6	.3	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.4
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	2.3	.2	.2	.2	(⁸)	.2	.2	.2	(⁸)
Transportation by air ⁹	45	4.0	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	98.0	6.6	2.3	1.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	1.8	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade		18.1	1.7	.6	.5	1.2	1.7	.6	.5	1.1
Wholesale trade		79.9	4.9	1.7	1.4	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.3	3.1
Retail trade		8.8	.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
General merchandise stores	53	10.7	1.1	.3	.2	.8	1.0	.3	.2	.8
Food stores	54	15.9	.5	.1	(⁸)	.4	.5	.1	(⁸)	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate		97.4	5.8	2.1	1.7	3.7	5.5	2.0	1.6	3.6
Services		9.2	.7	.2	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2	.5
Hotels and other lodging places	70	32.2	2.2	1.1	.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	.8	.9
Health services	80									

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.
² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.
³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.
⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.
⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.
⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal injuries by industry division and employment size, 1996

Montana

Industry division	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ²	8.4	5.8	8.6	10.7	8.4	6.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	17.2	-	-	-	-	-
Mining ³	6.1	-	-	-	6.8	-
Construction	13.2	10.6	14.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	11.3	6.2	13.6	11.8	11.5	-
Durable goods	13.9	7.0	17.6	13.8	15.8	-
Nondurable goods	7.0	4.8	4.4	8.6	5.9	-
Wholesale and retail trade	8.3	5.4	8.8	10.2	-	-
Wholesale trade	9.9	6.2	9.6	-	-	-
Retail trade	7.9	5.1	8.6	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3.4	-	1.7	1.2	-	-
Services	7.8	4.4	6.6	11.7	8.9	9.2

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

- N = number of injuries
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided

to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.
- Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational illnesses, by industry division and case type, 1996

Montana

Industry division	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Disorders associated with repeated trauma (000's)
		Total ¹ (000's)	With days away from work ² (000's)		
Private industry ³	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining ⁵	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing .....	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2
Durable goods .....	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2
Nondurable goods	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wholesale and retail trade .....	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2
Wholesale trade .....	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)
Retail trade .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Services .....	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1

¹ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry division, 1993-96

Montana

Industry division	Total cases						Lost workday cases						Cases without lost workdays					
	Total 2						With days away from work 3						Cases without lost workdays					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996		
Private industry ⁴	9.2	9.0	10.1	8.9	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.7	5.9	5.8	6.5	5.6		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁴	12.1	-	16.4	17.2	5.0	-	7.3	7.8	4.3	-	6.7	5.5	7.1	-	9.1	9.4		
Mining ⁵	8.1	5.8	6.1	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.1	3.9	2.4	2.4	3.2		
Construction	16.3	18.2	19.7	13.4	5.6	6.6	7.4	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.8	4.2	10.7	11.6	12.4	8.7		
Manufacturing	14.6	14.1	13.1	12.9	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.8	8.8	9.1	8.0	7.6		
Durable goods	18.3	16.2	15.5	16.1	7.0	5.7	5.9	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.9	11.4	10.5	9.6	9.2		
Nondurable goods	8.7	10.8	-	7.5	3.9	3.8	-	2.6	3.0	3.0	-	1.8	4.8	7.0	-	5.0		
Transportation and public utilities ^{5,6} ..	7.4	6.6	8.3	-	3.7	3.3	3.6	-	3.5	2.8	3.3	-	3.7	3.3	4.7	-		
Wholesale and retail trade	8.3	8.8	9.5	8.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.8		
Wholesale trade	8.2	8.1	9.8	10.3	3.0	2.6	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.9	5.1	5.5	5.4	7.0		
Retail trade	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.3	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.4		
Finance, insurance, and real estate ...	2.9	2.5	-	3.5	.8	.8	-	.5	.8	.8	-	.3	2.1	1.7	-	3.1		
Services	8.9	7.6	9.8	8.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.3	6.0	5.0	6.5	5.2		

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal

Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁶ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

- Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Private industry ⁷		279.7	8.9	3.3	2.7	5.6	8.4	3.1	2.5	5.3
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁷		4.3	17.2	7.8	5.5	9.4	17.2	7.8	5.5	9.4
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	2.5	23.7	9.2	9.2	14.5	23.7	9.2	9.2	14.5
Mining ⁸		5.4	6.3	3.1	2.1	3.2	6.1	3.0	2.0	3.0
Metal mining ⁸	10	2.1	8.2	4.7	2.2	3.6	7.9	4.6	2.2	3.3
Coal mining ⁸	12	.9	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.4	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.3
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.6	5.9	2.3	2.1	3.6	5.9	2.3	2.1	3.6
Oil and gas field services	138	1.1	7.7	3.1	2.9	4.6	7.7	3.1	2.9	4.6
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	.8	5.1	1.9	1.6	3.3	4.9	1.8	1.5	3.2
Construction		17.1	13.4	4.6	4.2	8.7	13.2	4.6	4.1	8.6
General building contractors	15	4.9	15.0	5.5	5.0	9.6	15.0	5.4	4.9	9.6
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.9	10.4	3.9	3.5	6.6	10.4	3.9	3.5	6.6
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	9.5	3.2	2.6	6.3	9.5	3.2	2.6	6.3
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.3	11.1	4.3	4.0	6.8	11.1	4.3	4.0	6.8
Special trade contractors	17	8.3	14.0	4.5	4.1	9.4	13.7	4.5	4.0	9.2
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.0	18.3	4.0	3.3	14.4	18.2	3.9	3.2	14.4
Manufacturing		23.9	12.9	5.3	3.8	7.6	11.3	4.7	3.4	6.7
Durable goods		14.8	16.1	6.9	4.9	9.2	13.9	6.1	4.5	7.8
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	16.5	7.8	5.3	8.7	15.4	7.4	5.1	8.0
Logging	241	1.3	20.1	10.1	8.7	10.0	19.1	10.1	8.7	9.0
Sawmills and planing mills	242	3.3	16.7	7.9	4.5	8.8	15.4	7.4	4.4	7.9
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	3.3	16.6	7.7	4.4	8.9	15.3	7.3	4.2	8.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	11.9	5.9	5.4	6.1	11.6	5.9	5.4	5.8
Primary metal industries	33	1.1	19.5	5.9	3.9	13.7	14.5	5.2	3.4	9.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.6	20.1	7.5	4.4	12.7	11.2	3.8	2.6	7.4
Nondurable goods		9.0	7.5	2.6	1.8	5.0	7.0	2.3	1.6	4.7
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	11.1	5.2	3.8	5.9	10.4	4.8	3.5	5.7
Printing and publishing	27	3.0	3.2	.7	.7	2.5	3.2	.7	.7	2.5
Newspapers	271	1.8	4.4	1.2	1.2	3.2	4.4	1.1	1.1	3.2
Transportation and public utilities ^{8,9}										
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	5.3	13.1	5.6	5.4	7.5	13.0	5.5	5.3	7.5
Trucking and courier services, except air ⁹	421	5.2	13.3	5.7	5.5	7.6	13.2	5.6	5.4	7.6
Transportation by air ⁹	45	2.3	12.2	10.0	9.4	2.3	11.8	9.9	9.4	1.9
Communications	48	3.5	3.0	.8	.8	2.2	2.9	.8	.8	2.0
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.0	8.2	3.6	3.1	4.6	6.4	3.1	2.6	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade		98.0	8.7	3.0	2.5	5.8	8.3	2.8	2.3	5.5
Wholesale trade		18.1	10.3	3.3	2.9	7.0	9.9	3.3	2.9	6.6
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	9.5	9.3	3.0	2.6	6.3	8.7	2.9	2.6	5.7
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.9	11.6	3.3	2.6	8.3	10.5	3.2	2.5	7.2
Retail trade		79.9	8.3	2.9	2.4	5.4	7.9	2.6	2.2	5.2
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.1	8.9	2.7	2.3	6.2	8.9	2.7	2.3	6.1
Lumber and other building materials	521	1.8	10.7	3.8	3.3	7.0	10.6	3.8	3.3	6.8
Hardware stores	525	1.5	3.7	.6	.5	3.0	3.7	.6	.5	3.0
General merchandise stores	53	8.8	6.0	2.9	2.3	3.1	5.7	2.6	2.0	3.0
Food stores	54	10.7	13.3	3.5	2.9	9.8	13.0	3.4	2.9	9.6
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	11.3	10.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	9.5	4.0	3.1	5.5
Gasoline service stations	554	5.0	9.6	4.6	3.5	5.0	8.9	4.2	3.1	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by Industry and case type, 1996 — Continued

Montana

Industry ²	SIC code ³	1996 Annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
				Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶			Total ⁵	With days away from work ⁶	
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.3	1.5	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	—	—	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	—
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.3	7.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	7.3	3.6	3.3	3.7
Eating and drinking places	58	31.0	8.3	2.6	2.3	5.7	7.6	2.1	1.8	5.5
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.3	3.3	1.5	1.1	1.8	3.3	1.4	1.1	1.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate		15.9	3.5	.5	.3	3.1	3.4	.4	.3	3.0
Real estate	65	3.5	6.3	1.4	.8	4.9	6.1	1.3	.7	4.8
Services		97.4	8.1	2.9	2.3	5.2	7.8	2.8	2.3	5.0
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.2	11.1	2.7	2.5	8.4	11.0	2.6	2.4	8.4
Hotels and motels	701	8.6	10.2	2.9	2.7	7.3	10.2	2.9	2.7	7.2
Personal services	72	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.1	1.6
Business services	73	12.5	13.9	2.8	2.0	11.1	13.5	2.6	1.8	10.9
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.7	8.1	2.0	1.6	6.0	8.0	2.0	1.5	6.0
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	5.7	8.9	1.9	1.5	7.0	8.8	1.8	1.4	7.0
Health services	80	32.2	8.9	4.5	3.5	4.4	8.1	4.3	3.4	3.8
Hospitals	806	16.0	7.6	4.1	2.9	3.5	6.5	3.7	2.7	2.7
Educational services	82	2.8	2.4	.7	.6	1.7	2.4	.7	.6	1.6
Social services	83	9.7	10.5	3.2	2.6	7.3	10.4	3.1	2.6	7.2
Membership organizations	86	6.0	5.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	4.8	2.7	2.7	2.1
Civic and social associations	864	4.0	7.7	4.2	4.2	3.5	7.2	4.0	4.0	3.2

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided

to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

— Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996

Montana

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
				Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)			Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)	
Private industry ⁶		279.7	20.0	7.3	6.0	12.6	18.9	6.9	5.7	11.9
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶		4.3	.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	2.5	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Mining ⁷		5.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2
Metal mining ⁷	10	2.1	.1	.1	(8)	.1	.1	.1	(8)	.1
Coal mining ⁷	12	.9	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Oil and gas extraction	13	1.6	.1	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1
Oil and gas field services	138	1.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	.8	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Construction		17.1	1.9	.7	.6	1.2	1.9	.7	.6	1.2
General building contractors	15	4.9	.6	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2	.4
Heavy construction, except building	16	3.9	.4	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.2
Highway and street construction	161	1.6	.1	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1
Heavy construction, except highway	162	2.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Special trade contractors	17	8.3	.9	.3	.3	.6	.9	.3	.3	.6
Plumbing, heating, air-conditioning	171	2.0	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Manufacturing		23.9	2.9	1.2	.9	1.7	2.6	1.1	.8	1.5
Durable goods		14.8	2.3	1.0	.7	1.3	2.0	.9	.6	1.1
Lumber and wood products	24	7.2	1.1	.5	.4	.6	1.1	.5	.4	.6
Logging	241	1.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Sawmills and planing mills	242	3.3	.6	.3	.2	.3	.5	.3	.2	.3
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	3.3	.6	.3	.2	.3	.5	.3	.1	.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	1.0	.1	.1	(8)	.1	.1	.1	(8)	.1
Primary metal industries	33	1.1	.2	.1	(8)	.1	.2	.1	(8)	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	1.6	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	(8)	.1
Nondurable goods		9.0	.6	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.1	.4
Food and kindred products	20	2.6	.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1
Printing and publishing	27	3.0	.1	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1
Newspapers	271	1.8	.1	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1
Transportation and public utilities ^{7,9}										
Trucking and warehousing ⁹	42	5.3	.6	.3	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.4
Trucking and courier services, except air ⁹	421	5.2	.6	.3	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.4
Transportation by air ⁹	45	2.3	.2	.2	.2	(8)	.2	.2	.2	(8)
Communications	48	3.5	.1	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	(8)	(8)	.1
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	4.0	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Wholesale and retail trade		98.0	6.6	2.3	1.9	4.4	6.3	2.1	1.8	4.2
Wholesale trade		18.1	1.7	.6	.5	1.2	1.7	.6	.5	1.1
Wholesale trade--durable goods	50	9.5	.9	.3	.2	.6	.8	.3	.2	.5
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	2.9	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Retail trade		79.9	4.9	1.7	1.4	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.3	3.1
Building materials and garden supplies	52	4.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Lumber and other building materials	521	1.8	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Hardware stores	525	1.5	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
General merchandise stores	53	8.8	.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.2
Food stores	54	10.7	1.1	.3	.2	.8	1.0	.3	.2	.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	11.3	1.0	.4	.3	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.6
Gasoline service stations	554	5.0	.4	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2

See footnotes at end of table

Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, by industry and case type, 1996 — Continued

Montana

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1996 Annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)	Total cases (000's)	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays (000's)
				Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)			Total ⁴ (000's)	With days away from work ⁵ (000's)	
Apparel and accessory stores	56	2.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	-	-	(⁸)	(⁸)	-
Furniture and homefurnishings stores	57	3.3	.2	.1	.1	0.1	0.2	.1	1	0.1
Eating and drinking places	58	31.0	1.6	5	.5	1.1	1.5	4	4	1.1
Miscellaneous retail	59	8.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1	.1	1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		15.9	.5	.1	(⁸)	4	.5	.1	(⁸)	.4
Real estate	65	3.5	.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	.1	.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	.1
Services		97.4	5.8	2.1	1.7	3.7	5.5	2.0	1.6	3.6
Hotels and other lodging places	70	9.2	.7	.2	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2	.5
Hotels and motels	701	8.6	6	.2	.2	.4	.6	.2	.2	.4
Personal services	72	2.8	.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Business services	73	12.5	.9	.2	.1	.7	.9	.2	.1	.7
Amusement and recreation services	79	6.7	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2
Miscellaneous amusement, recreation services	799	5.7	.3	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	(⁸)	.2
Health services	80	32.2	2.2	1.1	.9	1.1	1.9	1.0	.8	.9
Hospitals	806	16.0	.9	.5	.4	.4	.8	.5	.3	.3
Educational services	82	2.8	.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Social services	83	9.7	.8	.2	.2	.6	.8	.2	.2	.5
Membership organizations	86	6.0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Civic and social associations	864	4.0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program. Employment for private households (SIC 88) is excluded.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases

⁹ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals
n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified

- Data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies

APPENDIX B

Characteristics of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Data Tables

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1996
Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing						Service-producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate			
Total	6,017	144	109	594	852	-	486	1,426	-	1,673		
Sex:												
Men	3,801	120	104	586	742	-	454	745	-	510		
Women	2,126	-	5	8	110	-	31	678	-	1,148		
Age:												
14 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-		
16 to 19 years	280	-	9	27	38	-	-	127	-	53		
20 to 24 years	736	-	34	58	142	-	66	171	-	189		
25 to 34 years	1,948	36	34	225	285	-	229	421	-	540		
35 to 44 years	1,599	-	32	169	199	-	106	399	-	412		
45 to 54 years	943	56	18	56	138	-	54	196	-	295		
55 to 64 years	370	-	15	42	46	-	19	82	-	113		
65 years and over	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30		
Occupation:												
Managerial and professional specialty	329	-	-	-	7	-	7	130	-	177		
Technical, sales, and administrative support	665	-	-	-	34	-	33	327	-	175		
Service	1,497	-	-	-	10	-	-	359	-	1,101		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	191	125	-	-	34	-	8	-	-	22		
Precision production, craft, and repair	984	-	51	302	145	-	60	238	-	74		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,352	-	56	290	622	-	376	371	-	124		
Length of service with employer:												
Less than 3 months	1,021	48	13	131	159	-	44	237	-	338		
3 to 11 months	1,449	-	11	191	216	-	106	389	-	411		
1 to 5 years	1,839	59	34	205	292	-	147	387	-	541		
More than 5 years	1,374	37	46	65	183	-	187	385	-	287		
Not reported	335	-	6	-	-	-	-	27	-	98		
Race or ethnic origin:												
White, non-Hispanic	5,087	144	32	565	783	-	459	1,282	-	1,333		
Black, non-Hispanic	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hispanic	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	8		
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		
American Indian or Alaskan Native	175	-	-	13	20	-	16	27	-	92		
Not reported	676	-	77	12	45	-	8	76	-	232		

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
⁴ In 1996, air courier operators previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and industry division, 1996

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Total [6,017 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:										
Men	63.2	83.8	95.3	87.1	87.1	93.6	52.2	52.2	30.5	30.5
Women	35.3	-	4.7	12.9	12.9	6.4	47.5	47.5	68.6	68.6
Age:										
14 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	4.6	-	-	4.5	4.5	4.6	8.9	8.9	3.2	3.2
20 to 24 years	12.2	-	8.2	16.7	16.7	9.7	12.0	12.0	11.3	11.3
25 to 34 years	32.4	24.8	30.7	33.5	33.5	37.9	29.6	29.6	32.3	32.3
35 to 44 years	26.6	-	29.4	23.3	23.3	28.4	28.0	28.0	24.6	24.6
45 to 54 years	15.7	38.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	9.4	13.7	13.7	17.6	17.6
55 to 64 years	6.1	-	13.4	5.4	5.4	7.1	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.7
65 years and over	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	5.5	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	9.1	9.1	10.6	10.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	11.0	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	22.9	22.9	10.5	10.5
Service	24.9	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	25.2	25.2	65.8	65.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3.2	86.9	-	4.0	4.0	-	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.3	-	46.4	17.0	17.0	50.8	16.7	16.7	4.4	4.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	39.1	-	51.6	73.0	73.0	48.7	26.0	26.0	7.4	7.4
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	17.0	33.3	11.5	18.7	18.7	22.0	16.7	16.7	20.2	20.2
3 to 11 months	24.1	-	10.0	25.4	25.4	32.1	27.3	27.3	24.5	24.5
1 to 5 years	30.6	41.2	31.0	34.2	34.2	34.4	27.1	27.1	32.3	32.3
More than 5 years	22.8	25.5	42.0	21.4	21.4	11.0	27.0	27.0	17.1	17.1
Not reported	5.6	-	5.4	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	5.8	5.8
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	84.5	100.0	29.4	91.9	91.9	95.0	89.9	89.9	79.6	79.6
Black, non-Hispanic	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.9	-	-	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	5.5	5.5
Not reported	11.2	-	70.6	5.2	5.2	2.0	5.3	5.3	13.9	13.9

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected occupations and industry division, 1996

Montana—private industry

Occupation	Private industry ²	Goods-producing					Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Total	6,017	144	109	594	852	-	486	1,426	-	1,673	
Nursing aides, orderlies	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	
Truck drivers	530	-	5	8	36	-	137	83	-	-	
Laborers, nonconstruction	432	-	7	-	120	-	162	48	-	43	
Construction laborers	250	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Janitors and cleaners	193	-	-	-	9	-	-	42	-	128	
Cashiers	173	-	-	-	-	-	9	154	-	10	
Cooks	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	66	
Carpenters	142	-	-	114	23	-	-	-	-	-	
Managers, food and lodging	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	
Maids and housemen	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	114	
Garages, service stations	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	
Registered nurses	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	
Miscellaneous food preparation	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	21	
Farm workers	89	87	-	-	-	-	12	17	-	26	
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	86	-	-	-	-	-	7	77	-	-	
Stock handlers and baggers	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	15	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Welders and cutters	77	-	-	-	54	-	17	-	-	-	
Automobile mechanics	72	-	-	-	-	-	6	63	-	-	
Bakers	61	-	-	59	-	-	-	60	-	-	
Electricians	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	13	
Waiters and waitresses	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	
Licensed practical nurses	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	
Cabinet makers	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electric power installers and repairers	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machine feeders and offbearers	41	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	
Assemblers	40	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	
Driver-sales workers	40	-	-	-	12	-	17	-	-	11	
Sawing machine operators	37	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	
Health aides, except nursing	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
Groundskeepers and gardeners	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timber cutting and logging	36	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	19	
Operating engineers	36	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operators previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Total	6,017	144	109	594	852	-	486	1,426	-	1,673
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	3,066	-	37	249	334	-	229	709	-	1,044
Bruises, contusions	450	38	17	46	89	-	31	76	-	90
Cuts, lacerations	349	18	9	57	52	-	38	114	-	35
Fractures	542	18	22	99	85	-	38	99	-	124
Heat burns	109	-	-	-	6	-	-	68	-	29
Carpal tunnel syndrome	89	-	-	-	26	-	-	25	-	21
Tendonitis	48	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical burns	41	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-
Amputations	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	15
Multiple injuries	104	-	7	9	17	-	-	30	-	27
Part of body affected:										
Head	388	-	9	71	29	-	16	100	-	103
Eye	195	-	-	43	13	-	-	68	-	39
Neck	92	-	-	-	17	-	8	8	-	40
Trunk	2,433	55	40	205	277	-	214	565	-	727
Shoulder	363	-	13	34	57	-	17	85	-	88
Back	1,701	18	15	112	159	-	145	405	-	598
Upper extremities	1,338	14	17	180	289	-	112	365	-	262
Wrist	321	-	-	61	62	-	41	55	-	73
Hand, except finger	266	-	6	26	29	-	9	141	-	38
Finger	425	-	9	47	126	-	44	106	-	53
Lower extremities	1,279	60	28	114	175	-	100	255	-	386
Knee	568	-	10	39	76	-	63	98	-	207
Foot, except toe	194	-	6	8	44	-	-	44	-	44
Toe	73	-	-	-	9	-	8	16	-	21
Body systems	73	-	-	-	15	-	-	9	-	29
Multiple parts	409	-	14	16	50	-	36	121	-	126

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996 —
Continued

Characteristic	Montana—private industry									
	Private Industry ²	Goods-producing					Service-producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	105	—	—	12	25	—	—	22	—	23
Containers	834	—	19	42	68	—	123	318	—	113
Furniture and fixtures	155	—	—	—	9	—	—	36	—	62
Machinery	388	—	15	50	125	—	54	85	—	38
Parts and materials	596	—	16	162	164	—	37	119	—	31
Worker motion or position	783	—	—	23	134	—	83	205	—	216
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,040	15	14	124	114	—	68	263	—	345
Tools, instruments, and equipment	411	18	8	73	93	—	26	45	—	94
Vehicles	380	—	9	21	34	—	60	54	—	78
Health care patient	489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	487
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	1,667	78	51	231	335	—	108	433	—	252
Struck by object	695	—	26	125	142	—	44	142	—	104
Struck against object	382	38	14	48	54	—	24	99	—	55
Caught in equipment or object	256	—	11	11	112	—	35	45	—	16
Fall to lower level	319	—	—	71	58	—	25	37	—	61
Fall to same level	658	—	14	59	68	—	45	216	—	203
Slips, trips, loss of balance—without fall	277	—	—	7	36	—	25	68	—	87
Overexertion	1,921	—	34	157	196	—	174	426	—	688
Overexertion in lifting	827	—	10	58	85	—	99	278	—	188
Repetitive motion	186	—	—	—	64	—	8	60	—	31
Exposure to harmful substances	287	—	—	18	43	—	7	92	—	92
Transportation accidents	148	—	—	12	—	—	9	10	—	51
Fires and explosions	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults and violent acts by person	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.
² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
⁴ In 1996, air courier operators previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996

Montana—private industry

Characteristic	Private industry ²	Goods-producing				Service-producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Total [6,017 cases]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	51.0	—	33.8	41.9	39.2	—	—	—	—	62.4
Bruises, contusions	7.5	26.5	15.4	7.8	10.4	—	—	—	—	5.4
Cuts, lacerations	5.8	12.5	8.2	9.6	6.1	—	—	—	—	2.1
Fractures	9.0	12.4	20.0	16.7	10.0	—	—	—	—	7.4
Heat burns	1.8	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	1.7
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.5	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	1.2
Tendonitis	0.8	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical burns	0.7	—	—	1.3	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.9
Amputations	0.1	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple injuries	1.7	—	6.3	1.5	2.0	—	—	—	—	1.6
Part of body affected:										
Head	6.4	—	8.2	11.9	3.4	—	—	—	—	6.1
Eye	3.2	—	—	7.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	2.3
Neck	1.5	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.4
Trunk	40.4	—	36.7	34.5	32.5	—	—	—	—	43.5
Shoulder	6.0	—	11.9	5.8	6.7	—	—	—	—	5.2
Back	28.3	—	13.7	18.8	18.7	—	—	—	—	35.7
Upper extremities	22.2	—	15.4	30.3	33.9	—	—	—	—	15.7
Wrist	5.3	—	—	10.2	7.3	—	—	—	—	4.3
Hand, except finger	4.4	—	5.4	4.4	3.4	—	—	—	—	2.3
Finger	7.1	—	8.1	8.0	14.8	—	—	—	—	3.2
Lower extremities	21.3	—	25.4	19.2	20.5	—	—	—	—	23.1
Knee	9.4	—	9.1	6.5	8.9	—	—	—	—	12.4
Foot, except toe	3.2	—	5.4	1.4	5.1	—	—	—	—	2.7
Toe	1.2	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	1.2
Body systems	1.2	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.7
Multiple parts	6.8	—	12.5	2.7	5.9	—	—	—	—	7.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and industry division, 1996
— Continued

Characteristic	Montana—private industry									
	Private industry ²	Goods-producing					Service-producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals and chemical products	1.7	—	—	2.0	2.9	—	—	1.6	—	1.4
Containers	13.9	—	17.2	7.0	8.0	—	25.3	22.3	—	6.7
Furniture and fixtures	2.6	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	2.5	—	3.7
Machinery	6.4	—	13.7	8.4	14.6	—	11.2	6.0	—	2.3
Parts and materials	9.9	—	14.4	27.3	19.3	—	7.5	8.4	—	1.8
Worker motion or position	13.0	10.6	—	3.9	15.7	—	17.1	14.4	—	12.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.3	10.0	12.8	20.9	13.4	—	14.0	18.5	—	20.6
Tools, instruments, and equipment	6.8	12.5	7.3	12.3	10.9	—	5.3	3.2	—	5.6
Vehicles	6.3	—	8.3	3.6	4.0	—	12.4	3.8	—	4.6
Health care patient	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.1
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects and equipment	27.7	54.5	46.3	38.9	39.4	—	22.3	30.4	—	15.0
Struck by object	11.5	—	23.6	21.1	16.7	—	9.1	10.0	—	6.2
Struck against object	6.4	26.5	12.8	8.1	6.3	—	4.9	6.9	—	3.3
Caught in equipment or object	4.2	—	9.9	1.8	13.1	—	7.2	3.2	—	0.9
Fall to lower level	5.3	—	—	12.0	6.8	—	5.2	2.6	—	3.6
Fall to same level	10.9	—	12.8	9.9	7.9	—	9.4	15.1	—	12.2
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	4.6	—	—	1.2	4.2	—	5.2	4.8	—	12.2
Overexertion	31.9	—	31.0	26.4	23.0	—	35.9	29.9	—	41.1
Overexertion in lifting	13.7	—	9.1	9.8	10.0	—	20.4	19.5	—	11.2
Repetitive motion	3.1	—	—	—	7.6	—	1.7	4.2	—	5.2
Exposure to harmful substances	4.8	—	—	—	5.1	—	1.4	6.5	—	1.9
Transportation accidents	2.5	—	—	2.1	—	—	1.8	0.7	—	5.5
Fires and explosions	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0
Assaults and violent acts by person	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operators previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SICs and Major

Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and classifications not shown, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1996

Characteristic	Montana--private industry									
	Private industry ³	Goods-producing				Service-producing				Services
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{4,5}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Total [6,017 cases]	267.7	554.9	208.9	418.0	377.0	-	289.6	241.9	-	234.6
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	136.4	-	70.6	175.3	147.9	-	136.7	120.3	-	146.4
Bruises, contusions	20.0	147.3	32.3	32.4	39.2	-	18.5	13.0	-	12.6
Cuts, lacerations	15.5	69.3	17.1	40.0	23.1	-	22.8	19.4	-	5.0
Fractures	24.1	68.6	41.7	69.9	37.8	-	22.5	16.8	-	17.3
Heat burns	4.9	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	11.5	-	4.0
Carpal tunnel syndrome	4.0	-	-	-	11.5	-	-	4.2	-	2.9
Tendonitis	2.1	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical burns	1.8	-	-	5.5	2.7	-	-	-	-	2.2
Amputations	-	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple injuries	4.6	-	13.3	6.1	7.4	-	-	5.1	-	3.8
Part of body affected:										
Head	17.2	-	17.1	49.8	12.6	-	9.3	17.0	-	14.4
Eye	8.7	-	-	30.3	5.8	-	-	11.6	-	5.4
Neck	4.1	-	-	-	7.6	-	4.8	1.4	-	5.6
Trunk	108.2	210.8	76.7	144.2	122.6	-	127.5	95.9	-	102.0
Shoulder	16.2	-	24.9	24.2	25.2	-	9.9	14.5	-	12.3
Back	75.7	68.6	28.6	78.4	70.6	-	86.3	68.6	-	83.8
Upper extremities	59.6	55.8	32.1	126.8	128.0	-	66.7	61.9	-	36.8
Wrist	14.3	-	-	42.7	27.5	-	24.3	9.4	-	10.2
Hand, except finger	11.8	-	11.3	18.3	12.8	-	5.4	23.8	-	5.3
Finger	18.9	-	16.9	33.3	55.8	-	26.2	17.9	-	7.4
Lower extremities	56.9	232.5	53.0	80.4	77.3	-	59.8	43.3	-	54.1
Knee	25.3	-	19.0	27.2	33.5	-	37.7	16.6	-	29.1
Foot, except toe	8.6	-	11.3	5.9	19.2	-	-	7.5	-	6.2
Toe	3.3	-	-	-	3.8	-	5.0	2.8	-	2.9
Body systems	3.2	-	-	-	6.8	-	-	1.6	-	4.1
Multiple parts	18.2	-	26.2	11.3	22.1	-	21.4	20.5	-	17.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and industry division, 1996 — Continued

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Private Industry ³	Goods-producing						Service-producing			
		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities ^{4,5}	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	
Source of injury, illness:											
Chemicals and chemical products	4.7	-	-	8.5	10.9	-	-	3.8	-	3.3	
Containers	37.1	-	35.9	29.4	30.3	-	73.1	53.9	-	15.8	
Furniture and fixtures	6.9	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	6.0	-	8.7	
Machinery	17.3	-	28.6	35.0	55.1	-	32.3	14.5	-	5.3	
Parts and materials	26.5	-	30.0	114.0	72.6	-	21.8	20.2	-	4.3	
Worker motion or position	34.8	59.0	26.8	16.3	59.4	-	49.4	34.8	-	30.2	
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	46.3	55.2	15.2	87.5	50.4	-	40.6	44.7	-	48.4	
Tools, instruments, and equipment	18.3	69.3	17.2	51.3	41.2	-	15.2	7.7	-	13.2	
Vehicles	16.9	-	-	14.9	15.0	-	35.9	9.1	-	10.9	
Health care patient	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.3	
Event or exposure:											
Contact with objects and equipment	74.2	302.3	96.8	162.7	148.4	-	64.5	73.5	-	35.3	
Struck by object	30.9	-	49.4	88.0	62.8	-	26.3	24.2	-	14.5	
Struck against object	17.0	147.3	26.7	34.0	23.7	-	14.3	16.8	-	7.8	
Caught in equipment or object	11.4	-	20.8	7.6	49.4	-	20.8	7.7	-	2.2	
Fall to lower level	14.2	-	-	50.0	25.4	-	15.0	6.2	-	8.5	
Fall to same level	29.3	-	26.8	41.6	30.0	-	27.1	36.6	-	28.5	
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	12.4	-	-	5.0	15.9	-	15.1	11.6	-	12.2	
Overexertion	85.5	-	64.9	110.6	86.6	-	103.9	72.3	-	96.5	
Overexertion in lifting	36.8	-	19.0	41.1	37.8	-	59.0	47.2	-	26.3	
Repetitive motion	8.3	-	-	-	28.5	-	4.9	10.2	-	4.3	
Exposure to harmful substances	12.8	-	-	12.9	19.2	-	4.0	15.7	-	12.9	
Transportation accidents	6.6	-	-	8.8	-	-	5.3	1.7	-	7.1	
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assaults and violent acts by person	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (NEI/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁵ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SICs and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [6,017 cases]	100.0	14.7	15.8	19.9	11.5	11.8	6.4	19.9	5	
Sex:										
Men	100.0	15.1	15.1	20.2	11.3	10.8	6.8	20.6	5	
Women	100.0	14.3	17.1	19.4	11.8	13.5	5.7	18.4	5	
Age:										
14 to 15 years	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16 to 19 years	100.0	23.2	26.1	31.6	4.1	8.3	3.4	3.4	3	
20 to 24 years	100.0	22.5	23.9	22.4	10.2	6.3	5.4	9.2	3	
25 to 34 years	100.0	15.3	17.6	18.4	10.9	14.5	6.4	17.0	5	
35 to 44 years	100.0	12.5	12.0	18.6	12.1	13.5	7.1	24.1	8	
45 to 54 years	100.0	11.5	11.7	18.4	12.5	11.6	6.2	28.2	9	
55 to 64 years	100.0	7.2	10.4	24.7	15.1	6.9	5.3	30.4	7	
65 years and over	100.0	30.6	3.4	11.9	29.7	1.9	18.6	3.9	7	
Occupation:										
Managerial and professional specialty	100.0	15.0	11.2	10.2	8.6	9.4	6.7	38.8	13	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	100.0	15.2	12.5	25.1	8.8	11.8	8.5	18.0	5	
Service	100.0	14.8	19.6	21.4	14.1	12.4	4.2	13.7	5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	100.0	9.1	22.8	10.8	20.8	5.3	1.2	29.9	7	
Precision production, craft, and repair	100.0	18.7	19.8	15.5	10.3	15.0	5.1	15.5	5	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100.0	13.4	12.8	21.3	10.7	10.9	8.1	22.8	6	
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	100.0	21.8	18.2	15.1	9.0	12.5	7.0	16.5	4	
3 to 11 months	100.0	16.2	15.5	24.9	10.4	11.3	7.6	14.0	5	
1 to 5 years	100.0	15.9	14.8	19.4	12.9	12.3	4.8	19.9	5	
More than 5 years	100.0	7.6	15.3	18.1	11.6	10.9	7.2	29.3	10	
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	100.0	15.0	16.3	19.5	11.3	11.5	6.5	20.0	5	
Black, non-Hispanic	100.0	-	-	7.5	17.1	17.6	-	57.8	45	
Hispanic	100.0	18.2	6.5	29.5	3.0	5.6	19.4	17.8	5	
Asian or Pacific Islander	100.0	8.2	-	48.4	-	-	43.4	-	5	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	100.0	10.6	17.1	24.0	15.6	10.0	7.2	15.5	5	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 1996

Occupation	Total cases	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [6,017 cases]	100.0	14.7	15.8	19.9	11.5	11.8	6.4	19.9	5	
Nursing aides, orderlies	100.0	21.8	15.2	18.9	14.6	15.7	1.9	11.8	5	
Truck drivers	100.0	13.1	5.8	18.8	10.5	11.7	11.0	28.9	13	
Laborers, nonconstruction	100.0	17.0	10.8	24.9	7.4	7.9	2.8	29.2	5	
Construction laborers	100.0	11.9	9.1	31.5	13.0	3.7	16.3	14.6	5	
Janitors and cleaners	100.0	13.0	19.0	33.9	4.9	9.4	7.1	12.7	4	
Cashiers	100.0	2.6	18.8	16.6	11.2	17.6	6.1	27.0	12	
Cooks	100.0	1.2	20.9	30.3	8.8	12.3	7.7	18.8	5	
Carpenters	100.0	19.9	11.2	12.9	12.7	26.6	2.1	14.6	9	
Managers, food and lodging	100.0	7.9	7.9	-	1.5	7.9	-	74.8	182	
Maids and housemen	100.0	-	23.0	20.3	33.2	6.2	5.4	11.9	7	
Garages, service stations	100.0	2.4	41.4	13.1	19.6	1.0	8.4	13.9	3	
Registered nurses	100.0	21.9	5.7	7.7	14.1	8.9	23.2	18.6	11	
Miscellaneous food preparation	100.0	22.5	26.6	13.0	14.1	14.0	2.1	7.8	3	
Farm workers	100.0	-	41.1	14.9	24.2	-	-	19.8	3	
Bus, truck, stationary engine mechanics	100.0	9.6	11.9	9.7	17.1	30.8	2.1	18.7	20	
Stock handlers and baggers	100.0	17.3	16.4	12.8	4.4	16.8	14.6	17.6	10	
Supervisors and proprietors, sales	100.0	7.2	3.4	38.5	9.0	7.6	2.8	31.4	6	
Welders and cutters	100.0	4.4	24.4	4.7	10.6	31.4	6.7	17.8	17	
Automobile mechanics	100.0	12.1	36.1	20.8	4.9	22.0	1.4	2.6	3	
Bakers	100.0	3.1	74.2	3.1	-	16.5	3.0	-	2	
Electricians	100.0	4.6	18.5	37.7	4.6	-	4.6	29.9	3	
Waiters and waitresses	100.0	3.3	34.1	7.3	21.3	24.6	-	9.4	10	
Licensed practical nurses	100.0	16.4	23.7	22.4	8.7	17.6	-	11.2	5	
Cabinet makers	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Electric power installers and repairers	100.0	3.8	31.4	5.4	11.3	20.0	-	28.2	8	
Machine feeders and offbearers	100.0	19.7	11.4	5.7	11.4	8.4	18.0	25.4	13	
Assemblers	100.0	40.8	5.8	7.7	25.5	3.7	10.7	5.8	3	
Driver-sales workers	100.0	8.7	5.4	37.8	8.8	2.5	14.6	22.3	5	
Sawing machine operators	100.0	-	6.2	29.8	29.4	6.2	5.2	23.2	7	
Sales workers, miscellaneous commodities	100.0	13.6	8.4	47.5	5.2	-	20.2	5.2	5	
Health aides, except nursing	100.0	11.9	28.4	15.9	11.9	12.8	-	18.9	4	
Groundskeepers and gardeners	100.0	-	4.9	4.0	48.4	-	-	42.7	8	
Timber cutting and logging	100.0	10.6	10.6	16.0	-	21.3	6.4	35.1	8	
Operating engineers	100.0	8.2	-	7.9	-	46.1	-	37.8	14	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity. SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996

Characteristic	Total cases	Montana—private industry								Median days away from work
		Percent of cases involving								
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more		
Total [6,017 cases]	100.0	14.7	15.8	19.9	11.5	11.8	6.4	19.9	5	
Nature of injury, illness:										
Sprains, strains	100.0	12.9	15.5	21.7	11.9	11.2	6.2	20.6	6	
Bruises, contusions	100.0	15.4	28.2	23.8	16.0	7.8	6.2	2.6	4	
Cuts, lacerations	100.0	27.1	19.6	18.1	12.0	5.3	1.2	16.7	3	
Fractures	100.0	6.0	7.4	12.5	8.5	25.5	9.3	30.9	17	
Heat burns	100.0	8.4	18.2	29.4	2.1	35.6	5.3	1.0	5	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	100.0	1.3	4.0	2.5	4.3	15.9	26.4	45.6	26	
Tendonitis	100.0	4.0	6.4	57.8	11.5	8.9	6.2	5.2	4	
Chemical burns	100.0	29.0	12.1	23.5	20.1	12.8	-	2.5	4	
Amputations	100.0	25.7	-	-	30.9	28.2	-	15.1	6	
Multiple injuries	100.0	5.7	27.2	17.2	16.0	9.1	4.1	20.7	5	
Part of body affected:										
Head	100.0	38.9	22.3	21.4	4.3	8.3	0.5	4.3	2	
Eyes	100.0	60.4	9.1	25.5	3.9	0.5	-	0.5	1	
Neck	100.0	10.4	10.6	41.7	5.3	3.9	12.6	15.5	3	
Trunk	100.0	11.1	14.2	22.2	11.2	12.3	6.9	22.2	7	
Shoulder	100.0	13.8	9.6	14.1	3.8	20.4	7.9	30.3	17	
Back	100.0	10.9	15.0	26.8	12.4	10.4	6.0	18.4	5	
Upper extremities	100.0	14.9	14.7	17.9	10.9	11.6	6.8	23.2	7	
Wrist	100.0	7.6	11.9	19.8	8.1	9.5	13.1	30.1	13	
Hand, except finger	100.0	18.2	11.7	15.4	7.9	2.5	8.7	35.8	8	
Finger	100.0	23.9	15.3	17.0	12.1	14.7	2.4	14.5	5	
Lower extremities	100.0	15.8	15.4	17.9	14.5	12.1	5.4	19.0	6	
Knee	100.0	19.2	13.2	13.4	11.3	10.4	9.8	22.7	7	
Foot, except toe	100.0	13.6	17.6	27.4	5.0	19.7	5.0	11.8	4	
Toe	100.0	29.9	3.2	39.6	13.6	13.8	-	-	4	
Body systems	100.0	5.2	45.1	13.6	10.8	2.0	14.7	8.7	2	
Multiple parts	100.0	12.7	20.7	13.9	14.1	15.3	7.6	15.7	7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 1996 — Continued

Montana—private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals and chemical products	100.0	21.2	28.1	16.1	11.4	16.0	—	7.2	3
Containers	100.0	7.7	15.6	25.7	9.2	13.8	7.0	21.0	6
Furniture and fixtures	100.0	14.8	8.4	28.7	22.7	5.0	9.0	11.5	5
Machinery	100.0	17.9	19.5	13.7	15.5	11.5	4.5	17.4	5
Parts and materials	100.0	15.2	21.7	20.0	10.6	9.7	9.3	13.4	5
Worker motion or position	100.0	8.4	14.7	21.4	12.7	8.1	8.7	26.2	8
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	100.0	16.8	16.1	16.1	11.0	11.0	7.5	21.5	6
Tools, instruments, and equipment	100.0	20.8	12.6	15.7	11.1	12.7	2.0	25.0	6
Vehicles	100.0	13.6	14.8	24.0	7.3	18.5	8.3	13.6	5
Health care patient	100.0	12.4	16.0	18.9	14.4	17.9	2.0	18.4	7
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects and equipment	100.0	24.8	15.7	19.6	11.0	8.4	4.6	15.9	4
Struck by object	100.0	22.1	20.6	18.9	11.1	9.8	5.3	12.2	4
Struck against object	100.0	18.5	15.0	29.2	12.0	13.3	6.1	5.8	4
Caught in equipment or object	100.0	15.0	16.8	15.0	17.0	6.4	5.9	23.8	6
Fall to lower level	100.0	9.3	14.9	16.5	11.8	8.5	11.4	27.5	10
Fall to same level	100.0	14.5	15.5	20.2	11.5	13.7	7.4	17.2	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall	100.0	4.6	30.4	20.1	14.3	7.2	6.8	16.6	4
Overexertion	100.0	9.8	15.8	21.6	11.8	13.7	6.0	21.4	7
Overexertion in lifting	100.0	9.8	18.6	23.8	9.4	13.0	5.6	19.8	5
Repetitive motion	100.0	2.3	10.6	8.0	14.4	10.5	17.2	37.0	21
Exposure to harmful substances	100.0	19.0	23.0	21.4	9.5	19.4	2.0	5.7	4
Transportation accidents	100.0	14.7	6.3	10.6	5.8	30.2	12.0	20.3	20
Fires and explosions	100.0	—	64.0	—	18.0	—	18.0	—	2
Assaults and violent acts by person	100.0	10.0	22.8	15.5	19.5	15.1	—	17.1	6

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by industry division and number of days away from work, 1996

Montana--private industry

Characteristic	Total cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry ² [6,017 cases]	100.0	14.7	15.8	19.9	11.5	11.8	6.4	19.9	5
Goods-producing:									
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ²	100.0	9.4	29.4	16.1	29.0	-	-	16.1	5
Mining ³	100.0	17.3	12.5	10.9	8.2	10.0	5.6	35.5	11
Construction	100.0	10.2	11.9	25.6	8.9	12.7	11.7	19.1	6
Manufacturing	100.0	19.9	13.9	15.0	14.9	13.0	7.2	16.1	6
Durable goods	100.0	21.9	13.1	14.3	15.6	12.9	7.7	14.4	6
Nondurable goods	100.0	10.7	17.3	18.4	11.4	13.1	5.1	23.9	7
Service-producing:									
Transportation and public utilities ^{3,4}	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	100.0	11.9	16.4	19.8	9.1	6.3	5.4	31.1	6
Retail trade	100.0	13.8	19.2	19.3	7.7	12.0	5.9	22.2	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	100.0	16.7	16.3	20.3	13.8	12.9	4.4	15.5	5

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

⁴ In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 estimates for these SIC's and

Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

200 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of \$1.57 per copy, for a total cost of \$314.00, which includes \$314.00 for printing and \$.00 for distribution.